

3. List of a small Collection of Coleoptera obtained by Mr. W. L. Sclater in British Guiana. By MARTIN JACOBY. With the Description of a new Species by H. W. BATES, F.R.S.

[Received May 9, 1887.]

Mr. Sclater's collection, made principally at Maccasseema on the Pomeroon River, contains examples of the following species :—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Theropsophus complanatus, <i>F.</i>     | 10. Veturius platyrhinus, <i>Hope.</i>   |
| 2. Tetracha violacea, var., <i>Reiche.</i> | 11. Stenocrates laborator, <i>F.</i>     |
| 3. Rhynchophorus palmarum, <i>L.</i>       | 12. Zophobas morio, <i>F.</i>            |
| 4. Rhina barbicornis, <i>F.</i>            | 13. Nyctobætes variolosa, <i>F.</i>      |
| 5. Cœlosis biloba, <i>F.</i>               | 14. Megaderus stigma.                    |
| 6. Strategus alceus, <i>L.</i>             | 15. Logocheirus araneiformis.            |
| 7. Phileurus didymus, <i>L.</i>            | 16. Chlorida festiva, <i>L.</i>          |
| 8. Phileurus depressus, <i>F.</i>          | 17. Orthomegas cinnamomeus, <i>Oliv.</i> |
| 9. Phileurus sclateri, sp. nov.            | 18. Eumolpus surinamensis.               |

The following description of the new *Phileurus* has been drawn up by Mr. H. W. Bates, F.R.S. :—

*PHILEURUS SCLATERI*, sp. nov.

*Oblongus, subdepressus, nigro-nitidus; elytris minute seriato-punctatis nec striatis, interstitiis subtilissime alutaceis et granulatis.*

Long. 23 millim.

Distinguished from all other described species by the fine sculpture



*Phileurus sclateri.*

and subopaque surface of the elytra. It belongs to Burmeister's Section I A. of the genus, the anterior tibiæ having three sharp

teeth and the head two frontal tubercles, which, however, are much smaller than in any other species of the group, and followed behind by a broad but shallow frontal cavity. The clypeus is pointed and recurved; the mandibles without trace of tooth on their outer edge. The thorax is as broad as the elytra, broadly rounded on the sides, slightly narrowed to the base, with acute hind angles; the surface free from furrows and strongly and sparsely punctured, the punctures on the disk larger and transverse-oval or oblong; on each side of the anterior disk is a small round fovea. The rows of small circular punctures on the elytra are obliterated on the sides posteriorly and on approaching the apical callus. The hind tibiæ have no trace of spine on their outer edge (only a few short setæ), but there is a long spine at their outer apex. The species therefore is intermediate between Burmeister's subgroups *a* and *b*. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is not prolonged into a spine. The pygidium is opaque and punctured; the apical ventral segment very finely punctured, the rest of the abdomen (except the extreme sides) being smooth. The metasternum is punctured on the sides and clothed with reddish hair.

4. On a hitherto unrecognized Feature in the Larynx of the Anurous Amphibia. By G. B. HOWES, F.Z.S., F.L.S., Assist. Prof. of Zoology, Normal School of Science and R. School of Mines, S. Keusington.

[Received June 2, 1887.]

The general structure of the respiratory organs in the Amphibia was first carefully analyzed by Henle, nearly fifty years ago<sup>1</sup>. He showed that well-developed laryngeal cartilages are nearly always present, and that the trachea and bronchi, though subject to considerable variation, may be supported by cartilaginous elements also. Conspicuous among recent investigators in the same field is Wiedersheim. He has shown<sup>2</sup> that in the Gymnophiona, as in some Urodeles (e. g. *Siren* and *Amphiuma*), trachea and bronchi are well differentiated, and that fully formed cartilaginous rings may be developed in connection therewith. To him we are also indebted for a description of the larynx of *Rana esculenta* in all its details<sup>3</sup>, and for a number of other observations upon the subject generally; while he has summed up our knowledge of this in his Text-book of Vertebrate Anatomy. Dubois is now engaged upon a searching investigation into the morphology of the larynx. He calls attention in his preliminary notes<sup>4</sup> to the presence, among other things, of

<sup>1</sup> 'Vergleichende anatomische Beschreibung des Kehlkopfs:' Leipzig, 1839.

<sup>2</sup> 'Die Anatomie der Gymnophionen:' Jena, 1879. Cf. also his 'Lehrbuch d. vergleich. Anatomie d. Wirbelthiere.'

<sup>3</sup> Originally in his 'Lehrbuch,' edit. i. vol. ii. 1882, pp. 640-645.

<sup>4</sup> "Zur Morphologie des Larynx," Anat. Anzeiger, vol. i. 1886. See also Van Bemmelen, Zoolog. Anzeiger, vol. x. 1887, p. 91.